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## DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW CYNIPIDAE.

BY WILLIAM BEUTENMULLER.

The type specimens of all the new species described in this paper are in the collection of the author.

***Andricus montezumus* sp. nov.**

*Female*.—Head red or reddish-brown, eyes and ocelli black, distinctly and evenly rugose, and finely pubescent. Antennae 14-jointed rufous, joints 3, 4, 5 and 6 slender and almost of equal length, 7 and 8 shorter, 9–13 considerably shorter than the preceding joints and of equal size, 14 somewhat longer. Thorax almost black, evenly granulated; parapsidal grooves entire, fine and distinct, and running obliquely to the scutellum where they are rather widely separated; anterior parallel lines sharply defined and not quite extending to the middle of the thorax; lateral grooves distinct and running obliquely forward to near the parapsidal grooves. Pleurae pitchy brown-black finely aciculated. Scutellum almost black, somewhat rufous apically, evenly rugose, slightly more so than the thorax, and with two small foveae at the base. Abdomen reddish-brown, darker terminally, smooth, shining, second segment with short hairs basally and at the sides, smooth dorsally and terminally, following segment with short hairs laterally. Legs reddish-brown, posterior pair darker. Wings pale yellowish hyaline, veins brown, radial area open, cubitus extending to the first cross-vein, areolet large, second cross-vein prominently angulated. Length 2–3 mm.

*Gall*.—On the twig of a species of live oak (*Quercus* sp.). Polythalamous. Composed of a number of irregularly rounded bodies, tightly grown together and forming a solid mass. The outer surface is leather-brown, rugose with a number of fissures and cracks indicating the individual galls. Inside it is light wood-brown and exceedingly hard, almost like solid oak wood, making it difficult to cut with a knife. Length, 55 mm.; width, 35 mm.

*Habitat*.—Mountains in Mexico, altitude 5000 feet.

This species has been in my collection for some years past, and I do not remember from whom I obtained it, and the exact locality from whence it came. All I know is that it was collected in the mountains somewhere in Mexico. A similar kind of gall was sent to me by Mr. Lewis H. Weld, who collected the specimen at Lake Chapala, Jalisco, Mexico, from the mountains at the west end of the lake, above San Pedrito, in the summer of 1910. The male is not known.

**Andricus fullawayi** sp. nov.

*Female*.—Head black, minutely rugose, mouth parts brown. Antennae 13-jointed, brown. Thorax black, finely and evenly granulated or shagreened, shining; parapsidal grooves sharply defined, smooth and continuous, converging at the scutellum where they are moderately widely separated, in their course they are slightly curved; anterior parallel lines very fine and extending to about the middle of the thorax; median groove scarcely evident or wanting; lateral grooves fine and smooth. Pleurae aciculate and slightly hairy. Scutellum distinctly rugose, slightly hairy, and with two large approximate basal foveae which have the bottoms smooth and shining. Abdomen black, compressed, smooth and shining. Legs brown, coxae darker. Wings hyaline, pubescent, veins brown; radial area long, open at the margin; cubitus almost reaching to the first cross-vein; areolet distinct and well defined. Length 1.50–2.25 mm.

*Gall*.—In a mass from a few to twenty or more covered with brownish or reddish-brown wool on the underside of leaves of white oak (*Quercus lobata*). Monothalamous. The individual gall is thin shelled and oval, light brown with the surface finely granulated. The galls stand upright on the leaf and are close together. The individual gall is 2 mm. high and 1 to 1.5 mm. wide.

*Habitat*.—Palo Alto, California.

The gall very much resembles those of *Andricus langerus* and *Dryophanta ignota*. It is the same species which Mr. David T. Fullaway referred to *Andricus flocci* (Ann. Ent. Soc. Am., vol. iv, 1911, p. 352), but it is not this species. The seed-like galls of *flocci* are different as well as the flies. In *flocci* the foveae of the scutellum are more widely separated than in *fullawayi*, while the head of the former species is red and the latter black. The male of *fullawayi* is not known.

**Andricus lustrans** sp. nov.

*Female*.—Head dark reddish-brown, minutely punctate and pubescent. Antennae reddish-brown and pubescent, 14-jointed, terminal joints clavate, short and equal in size, joints 3, 4, 5 and 6 elongate and slender, 3d longer than the others. Thorax subopaque, dark pitchy brown-black, distinctly punctate, the punctures in form of pits, pubescent. Parapsidal grooves sharply defined and extending from the scutellum forward to the middle of the thorax. They are parallel anteriorly and curved at the scutellum where they are rather widely apart; anterior parallel lines distinct and extending almost to the middle of the thorax, close to the ends of the parapsidal grooves, lateral grooves broad and extending forward beyond the parapsidal grooves.

Pleurae punctate, hirsute with a large smooth polished area. Scutellum brown-black, rugoso-punctate with two large foveae at the base separated by a ridge. Abdomen not compressed brown-black, paler at the base, smooth, shining with a few hairs laterally at the base. Legs reddish-brown, all the femora dark pitchy brown, except at the knees. Wings hyaline, veins yellowish-brown, semi-transparent, radial area closed and broad; cubitus exceedingly delicatened and not well defined, areolet small and faint; cross-veins heavy, second outwardly curved. Length 2.25-2.50 mm.

*Habitat*.—Austin, Texas, two females, C. Hartman collector.

The gall and male are not known.

**Andricus brevicornis** sp. nov.

*Female*.—Head red, finely granulated. Antennae reddish-brown, short and stout, 14-jointed, third joint as long as the first and second together, fourth shorter than the third, the following joints much shorter than the preceding and of equal size. Thorax black, opaque, finely and evenly granulated. All the grooves are narrow and sharply defined. Parapsidal grooves continuous and running obliquely to the scutellum, where they are rather widely separated. Median line fine and continuous. Anterior parallel lines extending to the middle of the thorax. Lateral grooves deep, very long and running parallel with the parapsidal grooves, but not extending to the anterior part of the thorax. Pleurae rugose and somewhat finely aciculated with a small smooth area situated posteriorly. Scutellum coarsely rugose, foveae at base large, deep and fairly well apart. Abdomen smooth shining reddish-brown, slightly pubescent at the extreme base. Legs dark yellowish-brown. Wings hyaline, veins yellowish-brown and semi-translucent; radial area open, the veins almost touching the costal margin; cubitus fine and extending to the first cross-vein, areolat large; second cross-vein angulate. Length 2.50-3 mm.

*Habitat*.—Lakehurst, New Jersey.

A fine large species with short stout antennae. The thorax is evenly granulated, and all the grooves are fine and distinct. I have taken a number of the flies ovipositing in the buds of white oak (*Quercus alba*) late in May, but I do not know what the gall is like.

**Cynips dimorphus** sp. nov.

*Female*.—Form robust. Head black, rugose and covered with short white pubescence. Antennae 14-jointed, joints 1-8 slender, subequal in length, 8th thicker at the tip, joints 9-14 short, thicker than the preceding, and forming a club, all pitchy brown-black. Thorax black with decumbent whitish hairs, distinctly and evenly rugose-punctate, subopaque; parapsidal grooves fine and almost reaching the anterior

part of the thorax, where they are inwardly curved; anterior parallel lines short; median groove wanting, lateral groove scarcely evident or wanting. All the grooves are punctate and almost lost in the rugosity of the thorax. Pleurae black and evenly rugose. Scutellum black, more rugose than the thorax and with short whitish hairs, the apex is well rounded and at the base are two rather large opaque foveae. Abdomen black, punctate and covered with short hairs. Legs: fore and middle pairs brownish, hind pair black, all pubescent. Wings hyaline, veins brown; radial area almost closed; areolet large; cubitus very faint and not extending to the first cross-vein; second cross-vein slightly infuscated and outwardly angulate. Length 2.50 mm.

*Gall.*—In masses on the basal part of the midrib or petiole on the underside of leaves of burr oak (*Quercus macrocarpa*), dwarf chestnut oak (*Q. prinoides*), white oak (*Q. alba*) and other trees belonging to the white oak group. They occur in rounded masses from a few to about thirty in each cluster. They are closely packed together, but each gall is separate and easily detachable. They are fastened to the leaf by a point, rounded on top and but slightly pressed out of shape, except basally. Monothalamous, almost globular, pointed basally, with the surface roughened, greenish, and more or less tinged with pink when fresh. Grayish when old and very hard. Hollow inside with a single round larval chamber. The individual gall measures from 2.50–3 mm. in diameter. The masses are from 6–15 mm. long and almost as wide.

*Habitat.*—Evanston, Illinois, collected by Lewis H. Weld.

The galls occur from the latter part of August until late in October, or into November, when they become mature and detached from the leaf. The flies emerge during the spring the following year. I have found the galls of this species on *Quercus alba* and *Q. prinoides* on Long Island, New York, and in New Jersey, but never succeeded in obtaining the flies. The four females described above were cut from galls by Mr. Lewis H. Weld, May 11, 1911. Mr. Weld's galls were taken on *Quercus macrocarpa* late in August the preceding year. The name for this species was proposed by the late Dr. W. H. Ashmead for specimens in his collection, but which he never described. Prof. C. P. Gillette recorded *C. dimorphus* from Michigan taken on the leaves of *Quercus prinus*, *Q. macrocarpa* and *Q. bicolor* (Rep. Mich. Bd. Agricul., 1888, p. 469). Ashmead's specimens were collected in Florida.

**Cynips vacciniiformis** sp. nov.

*Female*.—Head very dark brown, microscopically rugose with scattered, large deep punctures and densely covered with whitish hairs. Antennae 14-jointed; 1st joint long of equal width, 2d considerably shorter, 3d very long and slender, 4th and 5th shorter than the 3d, following joints gradually shorter and claviform. Thorax black, minutely rugose with large pit-like punctures and densely covered with whitish hairs. Collar red on each side. Parapsidal grooves fine, sharp and smooth, widely separated anteriorly converging at the scutellum, where they are fairly well apart. Anterior parallel lines lost in the rugosity of this part of the thorax. Lateral grooves short and fine. Median groove wanting. Pleurae brown, rugose and covered with whitish hairs. Scutellum coarsely rugose, basal foveae not evident, except by slight depressions. Abdomen pitchy brown covered with short whitish hairs which arise from minute punctures; dorsal region smooth and polished. Legs pitchy brown, hind femora blackish. Coxae dark brown and hairy. Wings hyaline, veins stout and brown; radial area broad and closed; second cross-vein angulate; cubitus faint and continuous; areolet large but faint; anal vein broken. Length 4 mm.

*Gall*.—In clusters on the midrib of post oak (*Quercus minor*), Monothalamous and moderately thick walled with a large round larval chamber. Globular and almost like a huckleberry or fruit of hackberry (*Celtis occidentalis*) with a more or less distinct nipple at the apex and long petiole or stem at the base by means of which it is attached to the leaf. Brown when old and probably green when fresh. The outer surface is slightly roughened or almost smooth. Diameter 4-7 mm.; petiole 1-2.50 mm. long.

*Habitat*.—Austin, Texas.

The gall somewhat resembles that of *C. dimorphus*, but is larger and more globose. It occurs in clusters like *dimorphus*, but the galls are less closely together and not pressed out of shape, each individual gall retains its globose shape. The male is not known.

**Dryophanta cressoni** sp. nov.

*Female*.—Head yellowish-brown, microscopically rugose and pubescent. Antennae long and slender, 14-jointed; joints 4-7 about equal in length, 3d longest, 8th to last shorter than the preceding, brown, slightly darker terminally. Thorax dark pitch brown, reddish-brown along the middle including the parapsidal grooves, distinctly rugose-punctate, with scattered hairs. Parapsidal grooves continuous, broad and deep; they run obliquely backward to the scutellum. Anterior parallel lines quite short. Lateral grooves very prominent and extending well forward. Pleurae pitchy brown rugose, pubescent, with a large, smooth, polished area. Abdomen smooth pitchy brown. Legs yellowish-brown. Wings hyaline, veins brown, radial area broad and

closed; cubitus extremely faint, and not extending to the first cross-vein; areolet small. Length 1.50 mm.

*Gall.*—Inside the young buds of post oak (*Quercus minor*). It is practically nothing more than a minute round and thin shell, invisible from the outside. Diameter 1 mm.

*Habitat.*—Austin, Texas.

A minute species with well marked parapsidal and lateral grooves. Described from a single specimen. The male is not known.